THE THE THE TOWNS IN MOST LAY PROBLEMANY AND REST

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING ACADRMY OF MUSIC, Irving Place.-IVALIAN OPERA-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - Postillon DE LONIE WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway. -ROSEDALE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- TIGERT OF LEAVE

OLTMPIC THEATRE. Broadway .- TANING A BUTTER

NEW BOWERY THRATER, BOWERS, -TICKET OF LEAVE

BOWBRY THEATRE. BOWERY. - HOUSE THAT JACK BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—Four Glants, Two DWARPS, Atsinos, What Is it, 20, as all hours. Ticket Of Leave Man—At Sand 7% P. M.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS, Meccanics Hall, 472 Broad WOOD'S MINSTEBL HALL, 514 Broadway. - ETHIOPIA S SONGS, DANCES, &c. - AMERICAN OPERA, BIRD HUNTERS.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, 485 Broadway, --Gra-

AMERICAN THEATRE. No. 444 Broadway. - Balleys, Pantonimes, Burksques, &c -- Maeuline.

HIPPOTHRATRON. Fourteenth street. - PERFORMING HOPE CHAPEL. 718 Broadway. -THE STEREOSCOPTICON OR MIRBOR OF THE UNIVERSE.

PBRHAM'S, 585 Broadway.—Stereoscopticon and Min Ros of the Resellion. IRVING HALL, Irving place. - PATTISON'S CONCERT

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN

New York, Monday, February 29, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

We learn by despatches from Knoxville yesterday 'that General Longstreet is retreating so rapidly that General Schofield, who is in pursuit, cannot come up with him. small pertion of our cavalry reached his rear guard as Bean's Station on Friday, and had a skirmish. Some of his officers and men who have deserted say that he is retreating to Richmond, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

The news from the Army of the Potomac yesterday recounts that a hundred rebels crossed the river at Racccon Ford on Thursday night, and made an attack on our pickets, but speedily recrossed, leaving thirteen de serters in our hands.

The steamer Virginia, from Fortress Monroe last night, reports that a brig was seen ashore at Cedar Island on the previous afternoon. The steamer City of Richmond was run into at Hampton Roads on Thursday by the Admiral Depost and seriously lojured. Several soldiers were knocked overboard from the Dupont and three of them were picked up.

esting. Everything was quiet on the Rio Grande. Our Generals Ord and Herron, with their staffs, paid a visit to General Cortina on the Mexican side of the river, and were received very cordially.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The main points of the European news by the Asia, dated to the 14th of February, two days later, appeared in the Herald yesterday morning. Our special correspondence from London, Paris and Berlin, published today, contains some very important details. It was thought that the diplomatic complications of the Schles-wig-Holstein question would eventuate in a general war. France and Italy were evidently leagued for common on, with a view to territorial extension. England's policy was more and more condemned on the Continent he very latest news from London contains a statement to the effect that Prussia bad rejected the armistice proposed by the great Powers. The Danish army was one hour's march from Duppel, and in a good po

The Liverpool cotton market remained unchanged on the 13th of February. Breadstuffs very duli but steady. Provisions steady, with a quiet market. Consols, for money, 91% a 91.

this port vesterday, from Aspinwall 18th instant, with \$407,057 in treasure and passengers from San Francisco.
The St. Louis, which connected with the Champion, brought down from San Francisco to Panama \$3,352,514 in treasure, an unusually heavy shipment. All of it but \$407,057 was sent to Eugland. There is no intelligence of importance by this arrival from any part of the West

Bermuda papers to the 17th instant have been received and contain the following news -1he Will o' the Wisp and the A. D. Vance both sailed from St. Georges for Wilmington. The latter brought 900 bales of cotton from fastest that has yet visited those waters. The City of Petersburg, which was reported captured, had arrived in Nassau in a disabled state. A fire occurred or the 11th at St. Georges among the bales of cotton brought by the steamer A D Vance. A large number of bales were thrown overboard to check the flames. A great amount of property was destroyed. It is generally be lieved to have been the work of an incendiary. The per Hansa had arrived at St. Georges from Wilmington, with cotton, and the steamer Alpha had sailed for St

The Elighty-first Ninety-sixth and Ninety-eighth regi ments of New York Volunteers, of General Ledlie's origade, arrived here yesterday by the steamers Cum bris flagship, Prometheus and New Jersey. They will disembark to-day and take quarters at the Park Barracks. In another column we give a sketch of a discourse by Bishop Bailey, of Newark, on Archbishop Hugbes.

The markets on Saturday assumed the quiet aspect in cident to the closing day of the week, and business transactions were confined within narrow limits. On 'Change business was moderate. Flour opened rather easier, but closed steady. Wheat was without decided change. Corn was in speculative demand, and Western mixed sold as high as \$1.34. Oats and other coream were dull. Pork was firmer; new mess sold at an ce of 12%c., closing at \$23 60 a \$23 62%, with \$24 a \$24.50 paid for June delivery. Other kinds of provisions were firm. Freights were dull by sailing vessels, but re by steamers, at steady rates. Whiskey continued dull at old figures. Cotton, groceries, petroleum, &c.

THE TAMMANY CUT-OFF FROM THE DEMOCRATIC RUMP .- People are beginning to inquire what is to become of the Tammany slice from the democratic rump which was cut off at the late roast of democratic peace and plunder politicians in Albany. It is hard to tell; but what the Tammacyites, from the chief sachem down to the humblest bottleholder, should do is to sally out from their Coal Hole, shake off the old dust and dirt from their garments, throw off their exclusiveness, open the doors of their close corporation, strike a battle attitude upon a new and well defined war path, and atone for past sins by assisting in the formation of a Union war party, and helping to elect such a man as General Grant to the Presidency. This is the best thing they can do, and they will thus be employed in a great and patriotic service to the country.

"RONNING THE CHURCHES."-Having failed to run the war to a successful conclusion after three years' trial, Old Abe has adopted this classical expression to illustrate his opposition to the plan of Stanton, to join Church and State and rule both ander military law. He has wisely a horror of stirring up the comity of the parsons. They are formidable opponents in a political cam-

An Inside View of the Rebellion_Pacts and Hints for the Government.

The intercepted letter which we publish to day, from an intelligent and evidently well informed lady of Richmond to a sister in Kentucky, furnishes not only a very interesting, but an exceedingly valuable, inside view of the rebellion at this time. Indeed, such is the importance of some of the facts thus communicated that we would commend them to the

special attention of the government. For instance, it appears that the rebel capltal is guarded by a very small force, consisting of two companies of heavy artillery, five light batteries, two companies of cavalry and about four thousand citizen soldiers or home guards; and that, while part of a North Carolina regiment is charged with the protection of the line of the Chickahominy, the garrison of Fort Darling, on the James river, has been reduced to seven hundred and fifty men. It further appears that "the citizen soldiers are not to be relied on." and that it is believed "that the appearance of any considerable force of Yankees would be the signal for a general stampede." Do not these detalls furnish an inviting bint for a heavy reconnoissance to the interior of Richmond from Williamsburg, or from the south side of James river, by way of Petersburg? Such an expedition need not be made to depend for its success upon the chances of a surprise. On the contrary, there are troops enough in the department of General Butler to take Richmond in a regular military move-We assume, of course, that in support of

such an enterprise General Meade will so actively occupy the army of Lee, now reduced to some forty-five thousand men, that Richmond will get no help from that quarter. If we wait another month Lee's army, under the sweeping conscription act lately passed by the rebel Congress, and by reinforcements of veterans from Beauregard and from North Carolina may be increased to seventy-five or eighty thousand men, and Stuart's cavalry, now "gone to grass" or in search of grass, may return increased in numbers and efficiency. But why should the military Directory at Washington wait for these reinforcements to the enemy in Virginia, when, by moving at once upon Lee and upon Richmond, the main army of the rebellion and the rebel capital may both be disposed of? We have never been able to comprehend this persistent beating about the edges of the rebellion when a well directed blow at Richmond, in dislodging the rebel government and in sending it adrift, would bring confusion and dissolution upon the whole concern.

Again: the army of Joe Johnston in Georgia is represented at thirty-five thousand men, and the co-operating army of Longstreet at twenty thousand, making an aggregate of fifty-five thousand. This is not quite equal to the opposing forces of General Grant. But suppose that, while Johnston is drawing our army down into Georgia, and Grant is pushing on, under the belief that General Meade will be allowed to take care of Lee-suppose that General Meade is detained on the Rapidan waiting for good weather and good roads, and is thus kept waiting until Lee, with twenty or thirty thousand men, has joined Longstreet, and both have joined Johnston may not all the fair prospects of this spring campaign be upset in a single great disaster! We are warned that Jeff. Davis "does not intend to wait for the Yankees to advance, but will concentrate his armies and strike where least expected in overwhelming numbers." He can now only pursue his old game of concen tration against Meade or Grant; but to prevent it against either it is only necessary that the Army of the Potomac should move against Lee with a simultaneous movement by General Butler against Richmond.

The winter has been comparatively dry, and The roads in Southwestern Virginia are in a better condition now for army movements than they will be, we venture to predict, in April and May. Thus if the Army of the Potomac shall be kept waiting a few weeks longer its services may be lost till June, while the bulk of the army of Lee may be elsewhere actively employed. Now is the time for an advance from General Butler's department and by the Army of the Potomac

THE WAR IN EUROPE.—Our latest advices from Europe go to show that a strong effort will be made by the great Powers to put a stop to the war between the Danes and the German allies. It was thought that the retreat of the Danes from the Dannewerk was not so much from strategic as from political reasons. It was believed that England had counselled this movement that the Germans might be led to occupy Schleswig-a proceeding clearly in violation of the treaty of London, and giving to France, England and Russia the right to protest or interfere. The course pursued by the Engglish government would tend to confirm these suppositions.

The Danes were at last accounts strongly posted at Duppel Heights, and had not as yet been attacked by the German troops. The delay which it was thought would occur ere any serious attack could be made against the Danes gives rise to the bellef that the representations of the great Powers may prevail and Europe be saved from the dangers of a general war. As matters now stand the Danes clearly have the sympathy of the more powerful nations of Europe, which sympathy may be turned into an active alliance should the Germans prove too stubborn. We await with interest the developments of this dangerous

CHASE ON LINCOLN.-Chase believes that the present administration ought not to be perpetuated. He is part of it, is acquainted with all its inner arrangements, and ought to know. He believes that there ought to be a change in favor of "vigor and purity and nationality." He believes that the administration is lax in the performance of its duties, is sectional and corrupt; and he believes that if Old Abe is reelected "the cause of human liberty and the dignity and honor of the nation will suffer." These are the opinions of a man thoroughly and perfectly acquainted with all the acts of the administration and now a part of it. We apprehend that the country will not differ with the conclusions of Secretary Chase.

PRESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATIONS. - Gen. Grant, contemporary tells us, thinks that he is better qualified for the field than the closet." and that is considered a reason why he ought not to be President. On the other hand, it is thought that Old Abe ought to be President because he is not fitted for the field, and is particularly fitted for the closet, at least so far as bis jokes are concerned.

THE FAMOUS POMEBOY CHROULAR. - There is great deal of controversy about this docu nest, and a great deal of interest to know where and how it originated, and who wrote it, and all about it. Secretary Chase denies having had any knowledge of it previous to its ap pearance in print. It claims to be the utterance of a "National Executive Committee." Mr

Pomeroy is chairman of this committee, and the other members of it bear the names of Spaulding, Stanton and Whynneschelle.

Mr. Pomeroy is the United States Senato from Kansas, and has a deep interest in the Kansas-Pacific Railroad. There are three Stantons, and which of them is the man on this committee we do not know. One Stanton was some time ago turned out of the New York Custon House; another was prominent in the Kansas troubles, and the third now occupies a position in the War Department. Senator Pomeroy's Mr. Stanton may be any one of these three. The War Department Stanton was in the first place brought forward by Mr. Chase to help get rid of Cameron, who was stubborn and difficult to manipulate, and also to get rid of McCiellan, who was always in the way of the radicals. Stanton got both Cameron and McClellan out of the way, and, if he be the man, may now do the same for Old Abe. If this Stanton be the Kansas man, or the Custom House man, either is to be congratulated upon having gotten out of a bad place and into a good one.

We are in the same difficulty with Spaulding as with Stanton: we don't know what Spaulding it is. We have heard of a Spaulding in the newspaper business; and, as everything is open to members of the press, it might be he Another Spaulding was a horse doctor; and he would be a fit man for the place, as all the Presidential animals, except Grant, are terribly spavined. Spaulding, the grave digger, may be the person; in which case he will be handy to do a turn for Old Abe in the line of his business, with

Another Spaulding is famous for his prepa ration of glue. If he is the man, and can make Old Abe, or Chase, or any one else in the Cabinet, stick to his business, the country will be grateful to those who put him on the com-

Mr. Whynneschelle is the secretary of the committee, and wrote the circular. He is a banker in this city, and was deeply interested in another Pacific Railroad than that in which Mr. Pomeroy took an interest. But now these different railroads run together, and are all one concern; and the president and secretary of this excellent committee can sympathize with each other in this interest.

It appears to us that this circular may, after all, be only a political double entendre, or, as John Bull clumsily translates it, a "double astounder." It may mean the Presidency, and it may mean the Pacific Railroad. If the Pacific Railroad wants anything from Congress, Chase is certainly the best man for it to run, as far as Congress goes. But, whatever the circular means, it has started considerable excitement in the republican party, and embarrasses admirably the schemes of those over smart fellows who were going to re-elect Old Abe anyhow.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SQUABBLES IN WASHING rox.-Plots and counterplots for the Presiden tial succession are now the order of the day and night in Washington. The White House itself and its floral offerings, are involved in the general intrigues for the prize. The departments are smouldering with the hidden fires of the intriguers, and scarcely a levee or reception is given that has not as a motive the uccessorship. Appointments to and removals from office, the assignment of fat contracts, the commissions of brigadier, major, and, it is shrewdly intimated, even lieutenant generalships, are said to hinge upon the color of a man's sentiments on the Presidential question. The interrogatory, "Is he honest, is he capable?" is no longer put to an aspirant for office: but in lieu thereof it is asked. "Is he Lincoln is he Chase, is he Seward, is he Fremont, or is he anybody else?" Roving and sinecure commissions are bestowed from Presidential considerations. Hardy, worthy, popular, victorious generals are removed to make place for others presumed to be sounder on the Presidential goose or to conciliate a faction that may create trouble. Brigades of our brave armies are sent into rebellious States to water with their precious blood the soil that may produce Presidential votes. Not to be decided on the successorship in Washington at this time from the material named is to be unfriendly, if not dis loyal and criminal. Washington is a terrible place for plots and counterplots at almost any time; but now, in addition, it is the cauldron in which intrigues for the succession are boiling at double fever heat. Let it boil. The people in their own good time, will cause it to "simmer down."

PRICE OF THREE VOTES FOR THE PRESI DENCY .- One thousand lives.

Sermon on Archbishop Hughes by Bish

op Bailey, of Newark. The Catholic church, at the corner of avenue B and Eighth street, was crowded last evening by a congregation assembled to hear a sermon from Bishop Bailey, o Newark, on Archbishop Hughes. The discourse was for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The right reverend speaker said he would not attempt a full and complete picture of the life of Archbishop Hughes and complete picture of the life of Archbishop Hughes, but would only touch upon those leading trains which were peculiarly his, and which stamped him as a man of great power and talent. The orator was the private secretary and intimate friend of the Archbishop many years and knew him well. His name, said he, will always hold a high place among the number of distinguished men whorn freland has given to the state, the church, and the world. Archbishop Hughes was naturally great, and would have been great under any circumstances. He had a powerful body and vigorous intellect, and could not but exercise them. The reverend gentleman went on them to trace his career from his birth in '98, through boyhood college days, till the time be was made a deacon and when he was traveling with the Bishop of Philadelphia. The eld man was, like most bishops, lazy and not fond of preaching. (Lughter.) So when they came to a town where there was a sermon to be preached he called upon deacon Hughes to preach the Hughest of the waster of the world him to preach again. The deacon preached the same sermon, and thus at three or four other places he preached the same discourse, till at lest the bishop sald to him, "Why, you are only a cuckoo, you can only sing on one note." (Laughter.) But he soon found out that he was more than a cuckoo Then the speaker proceeded to show how the late prelate disposed of the Hogan schism in Philadelphis, how he acquirted himself in the controversy with a minister of a Protestant church; how he heard a Presbyterian minister once jobject to Catholic baptism because Catholics baptise with oil—(laughter)—bow he labored to take the power over church prupriy ont of the hands of lay trustees and have it vested in the clergy; and, in short, how he advocated the interests of the church, and with what consummate solity he discharged his duty till called from this world of tears to his last secount. but would only touch upon those leading train which

The Bohemian Disaster.

Two more bodies have been recovered from the wreck the Bonemian, and nine mail bags have been found The wreckers have arrived from New York and opera tions will commence at once.

The Hibernian Outward Bound. PORTLAND, Feb. 23, 1864.
The Hibernian sailed for Liverpoot at twenty minutes

peat four o'clock this afternoon.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WARRINGTON, Feb. 28, 1864.

It is expected that the Gold bill will be brought up in he House to-morrow, as it can be done then by a two thirds vote, but on any other day of the week unanimou consent will be required to take it up out of its course It appears that, notwithstanding the action of Mr. Storems in regard to the recommendation adverse to the passage of the bill, four of the most influential members of the committee are earnestly in favor of the measure. It will probably be amended so as to require the sale of surplu gold to be made in open market, but without any restrictions requiring previous notice and a sale to the highest

THE POMEROY-CHASE PRESIDENTIAL MANIPESTO ce the return of Senator Pomeroy to Washington has been overwhelmed with an avail all parts of the country in reply to the secret circular most of them expressing the readiness of the writers to co-operate in the Chase movement, and some importuning for office under the Chase administration.

MR. LINGOLN REPUDIATED Last night the Republican Association of this city, after a stormy debate, rejected resolutions favoring the re-

treaty with the King of the Notherlands for the catin guithment of the Scholdt dues, and proposed as compen-sation therefor a certain sum of money, the annual in terest on which would yield an amount equivalent to the average income from such dues tor the last fon years. It is understood that by the treaty between the United States and Belgium recently ratified our government has obligated itself to pay between five and six hundred thousand dollars, as its prorata, in consideration of the important commerc privileges to be conferred. France, England, Sweden and changed ratifications of the general treaty for the ex tinguishment of the same dues. Our flag is to be assalt, and the reduction made by recent treaties with other governments, including France, is to be equally ap

THE EMANCIPATION BURBAU. It is understood that the debate on the bill creasing an Emancipation bureau is to close after one more speech. THE BLECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

To insure the success of the republican ticket in the New Hampshire State election several of the New Hampshire regiments have been allowed to go home on fur lough, and all the clerks from that State in the departments here have been accorded twenty days' leave of

Captain Eken, Chief Quartermaster of the Cavalry Bu reau, has been appointed Heutenant colonel. Colonel Sawordered to Brownsville, Texas, with the rank of captain

THE CONTRABAND COLONY. An unusual number of contrabands have recently bee added to the colony at Arlington, and the city is rapidly becoming relieved of this burdensome class. Colone Green is making arrangements for the erection of severe manufactories at that place for the purpose of rendering the colony more self-dependent. It has now nearly one THE QUICESILVER MINING CASE.

The argument in the Quickeilver Mining case in behal of the government is to be closed to-morrow by Attorney General Bates. Ex Attorney General Black will follow with the closing argument on the part of the company.

THE POTOMAC PRES OF ICE. The Potomac is again free from ice, and it is believed ermanently so for the season. Over filteen hundred tons of ice have been secured from the river this winter for the use of the departments and hospitals alone

THE CONFIRMATION OF CALSE LYON. Whatever remarks may have taken place in the secre session with regard to the nomination of Calob Lyon for Governor of Idaho, it is known from credible sources that he was confirmed by the Souate without a

IMPORTANT FROM KNOXVILLE.

Longstreet's Rebel Army in Rapid Retreat-Skirmish With His Rear Guard Near Bean's Station-Little Hope of Overtaking the Flying Enemy-Long-street's Officers Deserting, &c.

KNOXVILLE, Feb. 26, 1864. At the last accounts Longstreet was still retreating Our cavalry came upon his rear guard in the vicinity of Bean's Station yesterday. A slight skirmish ensued and the rebels gave way.

General Schoffeld is pursuing with his troops; but, owing perted this side of the Virginia line The railroad bridge at Strawberry Plains and the track

were injured beyond the possibility of present use. Five officers and a number of men deserted when Long street fell back, and have taken the amnesty outh. The state that Longstreet was retreating to Richmond with his original troops, leaving Johnston and Buckner to protect the Virginia border.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY.

The Reconnoiseance Towards Dalton and the Fight at Tunnel Hill—Bravery of Our Soldiers—The Enemy in Force at Dalton—Re-enforcements Sent to Polk Recalled—Ubject of the Expedition Successful—Union Loss Three Hundred, &c. [Despatch to the Cheonati Garette.]

TUNER, HILL, Ga., Feb. 28, 1864.

Early yesterday morning Generals Baird and Cruits crossed Tunnel Hill Ridge with their commands, and marching through the gap in Rocky Face valley, thus turning a strong position the enemy occupied on the road from the town of funnel Hill to Dalton.

Marching back again along the Cleveland road, our troops descended into Rocky Face valley, down which they swapt, carrying everything before them, until they arrived at the hill near where the Cleveland road descends into Rocky Face valley. The hill was just on the south side of the road and left side of the valley, looking towards Dalton. General Baird's command was on the right, and General Cruita' on the left. It fell to Colonel Grose's brigade to carry the hill I have mentioned, which they did with a shout and a volley that sent the rebels flying toward the town. This was about eleven o'clock in the morning. Captain Simonson, turning, ran his battery—the Third Indiana—to the top of this hill, whence be carried on a fierce artillery duel with the rebels the remainder of the day.

Skirmishing continued till hair-past one, when General Palmer sent General Turchin's brigade, of Beara's command, to drive the rebels from another hill on the right of the valley and nearry opposite the one occupied by tolonel Grose. The brave boys of the brigade went in with a will, chazed the enemy from the foot of the hill and across the summit; but when they reached the top they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force posted about half way down the other side, which compelled them to withdraw, the enemy from the foot of the hill and across the summit; but when they reached the top they were met by a destructive fire from a superior force posted about half way do

we are no further advanced than Tunnel Hill, which we still continue to hold.

As a reconnoiseance, the affair has been entirely successful, reflecting much credit upon the bravery and endurance of the troops, and skill and prudence of the leading officers. No further doubt remains of the enemy's presence at Dalkon in strong force—at least four divisions, as has been repeatedly telegraphed you troon Chattanooga. The country around Dalton is a succession of narrow valleys and rocky ridges, exceedingly available for defensive purposes.

purposes.
Part of Cleburne's division, which started on the evening of the 21st to join Polk, returned in time to take part
in the fight.
Our whole loss will not exceed 300. That of the rebels
is greater.

The Latest News from General Palmer's Army. Louisville, Feb. 28, 1864.

A reliable informant, who left the front on Friday morning, reports that our army was then five miles from Tunnell Hill and two miles from Dalton, and that they and ascertained that the enemy was in force at Dalton Our army had full rations, and would attack Dalton when On the contrary, intelligence of the same date received

by military men states that our army, having accom pitched the object of its reconnoissance towards Dalton, nas returned to Chattaneoga. The latter opinion is mainly held by the military au thorities here. The silence of the correspondents of the

Press in the front for the past three days indicates that they have been prohibited from sending news for the Court Calendar-This Day.

NEWS FROM THE RID GRANDE.

Our Matamores Correspondence. MATAMOROS, Mexico, Pob 11, 1844

ON THE RIO GRANDS. With the United States forces on the Rio Grands every thing continues quiet. Indeed it seems impossible, when we look at the nature of the country, that they should accomplish anything of importance—situated on the backs of a river, across which lies a foreign, yet it is true friendly country; behind them, around them in every di-rection, a barron waste, save the little chapparel which s on the outskirts of Brownsville. Stretching away hundreds of miles are vast plains, sandy and almost ontirely without water, which they must cross to reach the eac

Refugees come in occasionally, but not so ne many imagine. They tell of their privations, the searci-ty of water and forago, and the other difficulties of the journey. They speak also of their cruel treatment by the rebels, the tyranay of Magruder; but they bring no deanite intelligence of his movements, nor even of his where abouts. Nor, with few exceptions, do they enlist in the two and three hundred have culisted. Some cross to Matamoros, others remain in Brownsville, but the larger portion go to New Orieans. Those who culisted joined the First Toxas cavalry, Colonet Davis. The Second Toxas payairy is an incomplete regiment, comman

Some days ago it was discovered that son Some days ago it was discovered that comebody was amuggling cotton across the Rie Grande from the Texas side. Considerable had either been brought from the interior or taken from places where it had been hidden in the neighborhood, and floated across within ten or affects mailes of Brownaville. Immediately after the fact became known, however, a detachment of cavalry was sent up and down the river to act as a patrol and take possession of all boats along the American or Texas shore. Since then cotton crossing and smuggling generally have been unknown.

In the work of destruction of boats the mother of Cortin, who lives a few miles up the river, became a vic-tim, the first intimation of which came from the distin-guished ranchero (her son) who now figures as Governor of Tamaulipae and Commandant of the line of the Bravo. Presenting the facts to General Herron he hoped and be-lieved he would remedy the wrong. The injury was im-mediately remedied.

mediately remedied.

A REVIEW BY GENERAL ORD.

A review of the forces on the Rio Grande was made on February 10 by Major General Ord, commanding Thirteenth corps, who, with his staff, the previous alternoon had arrived from Metagorda and Aranasa, where he had been engaged in the same duty. The review took place on the plain between the Convent and Fort Montgomery. The force consisted of General Herron's division, comprising two brigades of intantry, one battery of artillery and two regiments of cavalry.

cavalry.

The display was a spirited one. General Ord expressed himself highly pleased with the condition of the command, it being better, one of his staff subsequently informed me, than any other on the coast. This is very complimentary to the men and to their efficient and gallant commander. Coarsel Marcal Plant commander. Coarsel Marcal Plant commander.

compinentary to the men and to their efficient and gal-lant commander, General Herron.

General Ord came upon them unawares. Orders were sent through the camps the night of his arrival for them to be ready for inspection at nine o'clock the following morning (10th), and he (General Ord) saw them just as they are always—a well organized and efficient body of soldiers.

they are always—a well organized and efficient body of soldiers.

The smallpox, which has been so violent in Browns ville, for the last two months, is abating. With this exception the health of the mea has been excellent.

VISIT TO MEXICO.

This morning about ten o'clock General Ord and staff, General Herron and staff, the brigade commanders and their staff officers and a cavalry escort, crossed the river and called on Cortina. They were received with a military salute, and Cortina welcomed them in a hospitable manner. A few remarks were made by both parties, but they were o' no moment. Cortina drank to the prosperity of the Union and the continued friendship of the two countries. The generals soon after returned to Brownsville. THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS AND BIS TROOPS.

THE GOVERNOR OF TAMAULIPAS AND HIS TROOPS.

I imagine there were strange feelings crossing one officer's mind as he sat alongside Cortina. Not long before he had been engaged in chasing him out of Texas, when he made his attack on firewnswille. At that time he was known as a freebooter and ranchero, or catile tender; now he is Governor of Tamaulipas by virtue of the same power. He is now, to use a stang phrase, "big Indian," and doubtless telt highly honored by the distinguished call he received this morning. It is said he received yesterday, at Boca del Rio, three breech loading rifled canon, with necessary ammunition. Evidently he intends holding the position he has taken. His soldiers are drilled every day. They have lately been reslothed, and altogether present a more organized appearance than they did at the time of the last fight. All commands are given by the bugie, an example, by the way, some of our best officers inform me, might be followed with profit in our own army.

followed with profit in our own army.

In their street parades they are preceded by a brass band and bugle corps, and their music is excellent. One of their favorite airs, a strangely pretty piece, is "The Fifth of May," named in bonor of the victory which was gained over the French at Puebia.

gained over the French at Puebla.

A PABLEY OVERRIE.

An official builetin, received a few days'age, aunounces that the chorch party and the French have quarrelled.

Juarez and Vidaurit, it is still asserted, are not on good terms.

You perhaps receilect that in a previous letter i informed you that the latter refused to receive the former other than as a civilian. Since then, it is said, Juarez has declared he will collect the duties at Piedro's Negros, and the Governor of Nueva Leon (Vidaurri) declares he shall not.

shall not.

Some dissatisfaction against Jurrez is caused by his ordering lately an increased tax to be levied on the States through which he is passing. The constitution quaranteeing equality of taxation throughout the different States produces this bad feeling toward him.

It is believed that he contemplates forsaking the country, and is taking this method of filling his purse. It is alleged as a reason why Vidaurri refuses to receive him with his army (earlier he will make a forced loss and

with all army, tearing to which are asserted with depart.

I relate these rumors because they are asserted with the gravest manner by the best informed people.

COL. BLACK AND THE THIRTY-SEVENTE ILLINOIS.

To night the Thirty-seventh Hilmois, Col. Black, leaves for home, two thirds having re-enlisted in the veteran corps. They will be absent home thirty days. Col. Black was wounded at Prairie Grove, Arkansas, and his arm is still useless. He is a gallant gentleman and will be greatly missed.

DEATH OF LINCT, VASSAR, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.

DEATH OF LIEUT. VASSAR, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER.
The sad mishap to Lieut. Vassar, Quartermaster, Six teenth Corps d'Afrique, which occurred about a wee ago, has spread a gloom over the camp at Point Isabel He was drowned February 6, between five and six o'clock. ago, has spread a gloom over the camp at Point Isabel. He was drowned kebruary 6, between five and six o'clock P. M., while attempting to cross Book Chica on horseback. He and Colonel Kempsey, of the same resultent, had started for a ride, and on reaching the Book Lieut. Vassar suggested swimming their horses. Sometimes the stream can be crossed with safety; occasionally, at low water, it can be waded. Again it is very dangerous to attempt it, the bottom being quicksand. At this time the wind was high and a strong current was running. The Colonel, considering this, objected; but Vassar insisted, and in they plunged. Soon after the horses came together, and before they could be separated both of them went down, riders and all. When they arose Lieut. Vassar langued and declared he woold cross it, notwithstanding the colonel's unwillingness to renew the effort. The latter turned back. Seeing the lieutenant was drifting into the breakers he halloced to him to jump off his horse and swim ashore. Shortly after he attempted it, but it was too late, and the colonel was obliged to see him go down without being able to render him any assistance. Colonel Kempsey returned Immediately to camp, four miles nawy, aroused the officers, and they went back hoping to get his body. It was, however, too dark. The horse was found several miles below standing on the beach, with the saddie under him. Colonel Kempsey went down to Bica del Rie, and while there accidentally discovered in the names of a Mexican a shoulder strap, which he recognized as belonging to Lieutenant Vassar, and from this traced the locality where the latter's body was found. It had been discovered by some Mexican nine miles down the Mexican coast, and they buried it in the sands. His pistols were gone and his pockets empty. He was known to have had considerable money about him previously. He was highly, esteemed by the whole command. Ever since the occurrence Colonel Kempsey has been frantic with grief. Interesting from New Mexico

Interesting from New Mexico.

COL. Carson's Campaign against the navajos—
Success of the Expedition—Large number of
The indians taken frisoners, Etc.

From the Seata Fe Gazette, Feb. 6.

By the southern mail which arrived on Thursday news
reached this city that Col. Carson had arrived at Los
Pines with two hundred and eighty Navajo prisoners. At
the time he left fort Canby, in the Navajo prisoners. At
the time he left fort Canby, in the Navajo prisoners there, but
in consequence of the absence of some members of families and others who had not arrived at the fort, but who
were reported as desirous to give themselves up, they
were not all brought in by the Golonel.

This is the first result of the campaign through the
Canon de Chelle. By that campaign, the success of which
is one of the greatest feats in modern Indian warfare,
the Navajos were taught that they were indeed having
war, and that white solders could go to their strongest
holds, attack them and conquer them. In all, it is
supposed, that that success will place in the bands of the
military about one thousand more Navajos who will be
transferred to the Bosque Redondo on the Pecce, where
they will be colonized and placed at work in thing the soil.
Besides demonstrating the fitness of Colonel Carson for
conducting an Indian war, and the bravery and endurance
of the officers and troops under him, it also addices ad
ditional proof of the wisdom of the policy adopted by
General Carlston at the time he assumed command of the
department, and which he has ever since been so vigoroualy prosecuting.

New Moxico already feels the beneficial effects of the
New Moxico already feels the beneficial effects of the

one of the country of the country of the country prosecuting.

Now Mexico already feels the beneficial effects of the present ledian policy, and when the Navajos shall have been chantised and reduced to peace our Territories will be comparatively relieved from hostile tribes of Indians, and prosperity will again smile upon our valleys any messa, and a speedy return to the good times of old mad be anticipated.

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco, San Francisco.

San Francisco, Feb. 27, 1864.

Salied, ship Gov. Langdon, for Liverpool.

Importers have done but little for the week now ended. Jobbers have done an unusuality large trade, chiefly in supplying remote mining regions to the northward and in Mexico.

The continued dry weather gives an upward tendency to grain in anticipation of diminished crops this season. The California Powder Company soon expects the arrival of three bundred tons of satipatre from Calcutta.

The Supreme Court decides constitutional the statute which requires attorneys to take the new eath of aliegiance before permitted to continue practice in the courts of the State. This statute has caused some lawyers of secession proclivities to remove to Newada Territory, where tost catha of tayalty are not required.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, FEB. 19-3:30 A. M.

GENERAL SMITH'S EXPEDITION.

Return of the Cavalry Expe-

Severe Fighting with an Overwhelm-

ing Force of Rebels.

dition to Memphis.

Bridges Destroyed and a Million Bushels of Corn Burned.

2,000 Negroes, 300 Rebel Prisoners and 1,600 Horses and Mules Destroyed,

Meurina, Fob. 26, 1964. The reports of stragglers that General Smith's expedi-tion had been cut up proves false. That General arrived

here at eleven o'clock last night. From officers' diary, kept during the progress of the

tion to those already furnished:-On the 18th the expedition reached Okolo Mobile and Ohio Railroad, seventy-five miles south of Corinth and one hundred and thirty miles southeast of

Meridian and was advancing east.
On the 19th the expedition marched to Egypt, a station on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, where was captured and instroved a vast quantity of rebel corn

One column went through Aberdeen, the other went to the west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under General Grierson, had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over 100.000 bushels of rebel corn at Prairie Station, also a

On the 20th the expedition broke up camp. At helfpost five o'clock Forrest was reported in force at West Point. At eleven o'clock A. M. our advance skirmish heavily with the enemy. At three o'clock P. M. we halted within a mile of West Point We less mish, and killed one rebel captain, capturing a rebel major and one private.

On the 21st we moved on West Point and found Forrest, Lee, Chalmers and Roddy combined against us. They tried to cut our column in two, but without suc-Very heavy fighting occurred both in the rear and es

oud Iowa had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge. From two to three hun-dred rebels hovered on each flank, while all the heavy force in our rear was constantly charging.

We here lost three fieldpieces (four-pounder steel guns), which were spiked before captured. All the am-

munition was saved. General Smith now fell back slowly, our troops am-

ushing the rebels as they advanced. The rebel quite heavy.

Goseral Smith burnt every treatle on the Memphis and

quantities of corn as we fell back. On the 22d we broke camp at one A. M., after res

There has been severe fighting in the rear all day. As the roads ambushed, at every available point voiley after voiley was poured into them at short range as they advanced; but, having so much the largest force, they continued to press our rear beavily, the rebei column me each flank with the evident design of reaching the Talie batchie in advance of our force and forming a junction t prevent our crossing, and capture the whole comman but by forced marching General Smith passed both flami-ing columns, and, marching all night, crossed safely a

Fan. 23. Noon,-The rear guard has been skirmishing

FEB. 24.—Skirmishing is continued. FEB. 25 .- We marched fifty-two miles, arriving at

femphis at eleven P. M. The mest of the expec however stopped at Collersville. The following is an estimate of the results: The expedition destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of the Memphis & Obie

Railroad track, burned many bridges and treeties, captured and brought in over fifteen hundred m It is impossible to give our loss, but it is me than the enemy's.

every particular, except the important one of making a junction with Sherman, which is attributed mainly to the slow movements of the New Jersey and Pennsylvanie cavalry regiments, which caused a week's delay in the

The retreat was not at any time a rout, although there was some straggling. The President's amnesty proclamation and General Grant's orders were extensively circulated throughout

the country. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Picket Fighting-Rebel Desertions-A Soldier Accidentally Shot, &c. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1864. Information from the Army of the Potomac states that

on Thursday night about one hundred rebels crossed the river, near Raccon Ford, and made a slight demonstra-tion on our pickets, killing two horses. In a few minutes they heat a hasty retreat across the river. Thirteen of the party, however, took the opportunity to desert and come into our lines.

On Thursday, while Company D, of the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers were drilling, Sergeant Williams was accidentally shot by a comrade, who was cleaning a killing him instantly. He was much esteemed by the en tire regiment. Not long ago he re-enlisted, and, while

News from Fortress Monroe. THE STEAMERS CITY OF BICHMOND AND ADMIRAL

FORTRESS MONROR, Feb. 26, 1864. The steamer Virginia arrived last night from New York. Captain Snyder reports that in passing Codar-Island yesterday, at two o'clock P. M., he saw a full rigged brig sunk off the southerty point of the island, her upper decks out of water and sails furied. The brig was too far inside for the Virginia to approach her.

Last evening, while the steamer City of Richmond was lying at anchor in Hampton Roads, the steamer Admiral Dupont run into her, doing some damage to both vessels. Several soldiers were knocked overboand from the Dupont, three of whom were picked up, and it is not known that any were drowned.

To-night the Maretzek troupe will appear in the Trova-tore, with a fine cast, including Mme. Medori, Mile.

The debut of Miss Harris was so marked a success as to give rise to a desire to hear this young lady again. She will probably make her second appearance this week. We hope Mr. Maretzek will repeat the Lucia, as not only Miss Harris but Signors Mazzoleni and Bellini are very

ENGLISH OPERA

The Richings Opera troupe commences its enga this evening at Niblo's. As at present organized it has the strongest claims on the support of the public. Besides Miss Caroline Richings, one of the most agreeable of singers and actresses, it includes Mr. Edward Seguin, the baritone, and son of the late favorite bases of that names Mr. W. J. Hill, principal tenor; Mr. Walter Birch, secont tenor; Mr. H. Peakes, basso; Mrs. Arnold, second t prano, and Mrs. E. W. Hardy, contraito. Some of these latter names are new to us, but report speaks favorably of them. They open with Adolph Adams' ever popular work, the Postilion of Lonjuness. We need scarcely add that the piece will be produced with all the advantages in the way of scenic and other accessories which are necessary to give it scied. Mr. Whostley's we known teste and other accessories who are necessary to give it scied. Mr. Whostley's we known teste and other accessories who particulars.

The Opera.